3. Manipur—2

4. Meghalaya—2

5. Mizoram—1

6. Nagaland—1

7. Sikkim—1

8. Tripura—2

Medicines shortage in CGHS Dispensary

3982. SHRI RAJU PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CGHS subscribers, getting medicines from the Ayurvedic Dispensary, Kingsway Camp, face a lot of diffculties as the medicines are often not available and also the staff does not attend the dispensary in time; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter so that CGHS beneficiaries get medicines in time and they have not to wait for longer hours particularly during morning hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANA8AKA LAKSHMI): (a) Adequate quantity of medicines are available at the CGHS Ayurvedic Unit, Kingsway Camp. By and large, the staff of the CGHS Ayurvedic unit are punctual in attending the dispensary.

(b) Improvement of CH©S services is a continuous process and care is taken to ensure that beneficiaries get medicines on time and are properly attended to at the dispensary without having to wait for a long time.

Spurious drugs checking

† 3983. SHRIMATI KAMLA MANHAR:
SHRI DHARAMPAL SABHARWAL:
DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of cases of spurious drugs that came to light during the last three years;

(b) the steps taken by Government to stop manufacturing of spurious drugs and the extent to which they have been effective;

(c) the number of spurious drug manufacturers caught during the last three years and number of manufacturers punished in such cases; and

(d) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per the feedback available from the States details of number of cases of spurious drugs that came to light in the last three years are given below:

Year	Number of samples Tested	Number of samples declared Spurious
2001-2002	38,825	96
2002-2003	43,138	129
2003-2004	40,862	118

(b) steps taken by the govt, to check the menace of Spurious Drugs.

Under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder, it is the responsibility of State Governments through their respective Drug Control organizations to regulate manufacture and sale of drugs as well as to keep a surveillance over possible movement of spurious/counterfeit drugs.

Manufacture and sale of spurious/counterfeit drugs is primarily a clandestine activity. To this extent, it is difficult to detect the manufacture or movement of spurious drugs.

Trading in counterfeit product including drugs is reported world over. However, keeping in view the serious implications of spurious drugs on public health as well as the loss ot genuine industry, the Govt, has taken various measures to combat this menace.

(i) Detailed guidelines have been issued to the State Govts, to undertake focused surveillance over possible movement of spurious drugs.

(ii) A Capacity Building Project through World Bank assistance has been taken up to provide substantial assistance to State Govts, to upgrade drug testing facilities or to establish new drug testing laboratories.

It is expected to increase the number of samples tested in the country from about 36,000 samples to 1,00,000 samples per year and to reduce the reporting time to less than a month as against the present period from 3 to 6 months.

(iii) Specific training programme for regulatory officials of State Govts, on logistics of intelligence work, prosecutions etc. has been conducted with the assistance of FDA, Maharashtra. This activity is proposed to be continued.

Civ) In order to ensure efficient information exchange between drug regulatory officers in the country, in respect of licensing, sampling, prosecution, etc., a countrywide computer networking project has been undertaken by the Central Govt. This will enable the Central Govt to regularly monitor the enforcement activities and recommend corrective measures.

(v) Pharma industry and trade has been motivated to fight menace of spurious drugs as a shared responsibility. No. of cases could be successfully detected through the initiative taken by Pharma industry involving hiring of retired intelligence officers.

(vi) Since the success of eradicating the menace of spurious drugs depends upon adequate measures taken by State Govts., HFM took up this issue in October 2002 in detail with all Chief Minsiters.

a. A meeting of Health Ministers of all major States was especially convened in November 2002 to ensure the action to check the menace of spurious drugs. The views emerged in the meeting have been communicated to all State Govts, in January 2003 for implementation.

(vii) The recommendation of Mashelkar Committee which was constituted by the Government in 2003, to examine all aspects relating to the drug regulatory system in the country including the problem of spurious/sub standard drugs, are being followed for necessary change in legislation as well as improvement of enforcement activities.

A bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in December 2003, to amend the said Act to provide stricter penalties to the offenders including a maximum penalty of capital punishment. It was further recommended to make the offences non-bialable and cognizable and to provide for designated courts for speedy trial of cases.

The Cabinet accorded approved for the introduction of Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2005, in the Parliament subject to certain modifications, namely, replacing capital punishment of life imprisonment and increasing the quantum of fines. The Bill is likely to be introduced in the present Budget Session of Parliament.

The proposed amendments will make the law deterrent to the offenders involved in the manufactures or sale of spurious drugs. The involvement of enforcing agencies like Police will help in speedy investigation to book the culprits and in controlling anti-social elements in such activities.

(c) As per the feedback available from the States the following details are given below:-

Year Launched	Number of Prosecution	Number of cases decided
2001-2002	538	171
2002-2003	449	105
2003-2004	570	166

(d) The required information in given in the Statement I, II & III

Statement I -

The number of Prosecutions Launched, Number of cases decided etc. During the Period 1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004

SI. No.	State/UTs	No. of Prosecutions launched	No. of cases decided
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	97	36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
3	Assam	2	Ni!
4	Bihar	37	Nil
5	Goa	4	3
6	Gujarat	29	7
7	Haryana	58	22
8	Himachaf Pradesh	23	4
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil
10	Karnataka	84	8
11	Kerala	2	Nil
12	Madhya Pradesh	3	Nil
13	Maharashtra	83	47
14	Manipur	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
16	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
18	Orissa	33	1
19	Punjab	Nil	Nil
20	Rajasthan	48	20
21	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
22	Tamil Nadu	12	12
23	Tripura	3	Nil
24	Uttar Pradesh	13	Nil
25	West Bengal	7	Nil
26	Pondicherry	Nil	Nll
27	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil
28	Chandigarh	2	Nil
29	Delhi	30	6
30	Dadar & Nagar Haweii	Nil	Nil
31	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil
32	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
33	Chattisgarh	Nil	Nil
34	Uttranchal	Nil	Nil
	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil
	TOTAL	570	166

Statement II

The number of Prosecutions Launched, Number of cases decided etc. During the Period 1.4.2001-31.3.2002

SI. No.	State/UTs	No. of Prosecutions launched	No. of cases decided
1	Andhra Pradesh	76	24
2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	5	Nil
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
5	Bihar	16	Nil
6	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
7	Delhi	24	11
8	Goa	1	2
9	Gujarat	21	6
10	Haryana	28	18
11	Himachal Pradesh	10	Nil
12	Jammu and Kashmir	4	Nil
13	Karnataka	32	7
14	Kerala	38	6
15	Madhya Pradesh	13	7
16	Maharashtra	137	38
17	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
18	Manipur	Nil	Nil
19	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
20	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
21	Orissa	16	Nil
22	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil
23	Punjab	4	Nil
24	Rajasthan	35	35
25	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
26	Tamil Nadu	66	15
27	Tripura	Nil	Nil
28	Uttar Pradesh	3	Nil
29	West Bengal	9	2
30	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil
31	Dadar & Nagar Haweli	Nil	Nil
32	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
33	Uttranchal	Nil	Nil
	Total;	538	171

Statement III

The number of Prosecutions Launched, Number of cases decided etc. During the Period 2002-2003

SI. No.	State/UTs	No. of Prosecutions launched	No. of cases decided
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	Nil
3	Assam	3	Nil
4	Bihar	3	Nil
5	Goa	2	Nil
6	Gujarat	25	4
7	Haryana	173	47
8	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1	Nil
10	Karnataka	4	Nil
11	Kerala	49	13
12	Madhya Pradesh	10	Nil
13	Maharashtra	58	7
14	Manipur	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
16	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
18	Orissa	23	Nil
19	Punjab	3	Nil
20	Rajasthan	27	12
21	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
22	Tamil Nadu	5	2
23	Tripura	Nil	Nil
24	Uttar Pradesh	18	8
25	West Bengal	9	Nil
26	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil
27	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil
28	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
29	Delhi	9	4
30	Dadar & Nagar Haweli	Nil	Nil
31	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil
32	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
33	Chattisgam	2	1
	TOTAL :	449	105